

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
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For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.

For Deseret News Book Store, 74-3.

For City Editor and Reporter, 33-2.

For Business Manager, 33-2.

For Business Office, 33-2.

IN DEFENSE OF THE SCHOOLS

The position of the "News," and

"those who support the 'News,'" on

the school question, has already been

made clear to all who have followed

the controversy, intelligently. But we

do not mind stating again, that we do

not contend for "five 'Mormons'" on

the Board of Education; nor for any

other number. We have no candidates

in the field.

What we contend for is, that a man's

religion should not be held up as a

qualification, nor as a disqualification,

for a position on the Board. We claim

that it is un-American to make either

religion or non-religion a test in this

matter. And we further claim that,

when an effort is being made to pros-

titute the schools in the interest of par-

tisan and anti-"Mormon" schemes, it

is high time for the people to turn out

en masse and defend their interests, at

the polls. We would take the same po-

sition, were the question to make the

Board anti-Catholic, or anti-Baptist.

We say nothing against the candi-

dates of the anti-"Mormon" party. But

the very fact that they have lent their

names to a conspiracy which has for

its ultimate aim the delivery of a

"body blow" to a church, and to do

this through the schools, is a confes-

sion on their part, that they are unfit

for the office they seek.

If the question of religion is permit-

ted to enter into the election of mem-

bers of the board, and the appointment

of teachers, how long will it take be-

fore it will penetrate the class room,

and the play ground, and divide the

children into hostile camps? Is that a

condition the people of this city can

desire? To infuse the poison of strife

into the lives that should be most care-

fully shielded against evil influences? If

these conditions are not courted, we

must keep the schools free from factional

influences.

Nor is there any ground for a radical

change of policy in the management of

the schools. There has never been

any Church influence in them. No one

can point to an instance in which the

school has been made the vehicle of re-

ligious instruction. For, the use of a

school house, after school hours, for re-

ligion class work, is no more than the

opening of possibly the same house

for an illustrated lecture. The schools

of Utah have been entirely free from

any undue domination, and the results

of the work are most gratifying. We

have already pointed out these facts,

and we now quote the following from

Truth of No. 26:

"There never was a more senseless,

more malicious, more utterly false cry

than that which the Tribune has raised

and is prosecuting against the public

drinks. The question whether moder-

ate drinking shortens life has been in

dispute for many years. Some have

even maintained that alcohol is a

"food." If it is true that the insurance

companies have taken the decision re-

ferred to, that is sure evidence that

their investigations have led them to

the conclusion that even the moderate

use of alcohol is detrimental to longev-

ity. If this step is taken by the insur-

ance companies, it will unquestionably

prove a very strong temperance, or

rather total abstinence, argument.

That, together with the movement

among employers of large forces of

men, ought to do more for the cause

of temperance than all the efforts of

temperance societies.

The facts in this matter are well

known. About a year ago

Roderick Mackenzie Moore, Actuary of

the United Kingdom Temperance and

General Provident Institution, read a

paper before the British Institute of

Actuaries, setting forth with minute

accuracy the full experience of that

company—covering sixty-one years'—

time and 125,990 individual cases—as to

"The Comparative Mortality, among

Assured Lives, of Abstainers and Non-

Abstainers from Alcoholic Beverages."

The continuous record of sixty-one

years (1841-1901) is covered—long

enough to bring a second and third

generation into the field of view. All

the required data are included for each

one of 124,673 individual cases—the ab-

stainers always having been kept sepa-

rate from the moderate drinkers,

and being closely the same in num-

ber, age and social condition. The re-

sults prove, it is claimed, that the

abstainers show a marked superiority

to the non-abstainers throughout the

entire working years of life, for every

class of policy, and for both sexes, how-

ever tested. Mr. Moore shows that,

taking the entire working years of life

together—ages twenty to seventy—

there are 46,956 deaths among the ab-

stainers, while there are 57,891 deaths

among the moderate drinkers; showing

an excess among the latter of 10,935

deaths. That makes 23 per cent—an

excess of one to every four.

A startling feature of this investi-

gation appears when the effects of al-

cohol at the different ages are noted—

a heretofore unstudied question. It is

stated that in ten years from age forty

to fifty—the very prime of life—there

are 5,246 deaths among the abstainers,

while there are 10,801 deaths among the

moderate drinkers; an excess of 4,555

deaths in that single decade. That

makes 74 per cent—an excess of three

to every four.

Such are the figures now given to

the world, and such are the effects of

moderate drinking, for, excessive drink-

ing is not considered in this investiga-

tion. No wonder if insurance societies

decide to give abstainers better rates.

THE MIKADO HOPEFUL

The Emperor of Japan, in opening

the parliament that is to provide for

the needs of war, stated that the ex-

pectation of the government was that

the Japanese would ultimately triumph

in the war. His expressions were re-

markably moderate, not to say modest,

for the ruler of a nation that has just

achieved so notable victories on land

and sea. But moderation is certainly

not incompatible with strength.

Undoubtedly the Japanese expect to

win this war. But if they carry off

the victory, it will be as a result of

still harder struggles than those al-

ready on record. The Russians them-

selves, if reports are correct, hold that

the war has not yet commenced in

earnest. The soldiers encamped south

of Mukden, it is said, are of a different

mettle from those beaten back in the

various engagements. A correspondent

quoted by the New York Sun, says that

the Russians, after Kinchau, Wafungo,

Tashihchao and Yansuling made light

of their reverses and said: "No mat-

ter; the war will begin soon, and then

you will see." They were beaten at

Tashihchao; but beyond being "a little

depressed, a little tired," the stolid

soldiers who thronged the streets of

Laoyang were as sure of the ultimate

triumph of Russian arms as ever:

"What did it matter? The war had

not begun yet." The correspondent

then went to Mukden where he expected

to see the same "thick-set, shock-

haired, sturdy, Siberian soldiers."

But a surprise awaited him. Just south

of Mukden and in a stretch of sand on

the northern side of the Hun river he

found himself in a city of white canvas

tents. "This," he says, "was a new

kind of camp to encounter in Man-

churia. The same kind of tents, but

somehow set and arranged more smart-

ly. But it was not only that. What else

was it that made the look of the en-

campment so different? I looked round

again. It was the soldier who was the

new element. Why, he was a different

stamp of man from those we had been

accustomed to meet, the thick-set,

heavily moving, shock-haired peasants

who had mobilized with their bearded

reservists in the Siberian wilds. These

newcomers were slim, supple, even

smart. By comparison with the others.

And they were young. There was not

a long-bearded, reservist, father-of-a-

family-looking soldier among them. And

they were bubbling over with alertness

and the quick, eager interest in things

of youth. These were the first men I

had encountered who manifested any

interest in the presence of a foreigner.

The Siberian soldier's interest in any-

thing was satisfied by one dull yodel

stare of half comprehension at anything

unaccustomed; one dull stare, and then

he went on with his plodding. But

these men were of another stamp. When

I stopped to make an inquiry they

crowded round me, eager to know who

and what I was, where I had come

from and what I had seen. Some of

them talked with me in French, and

one spoke excellent English."

This agrees with previous reports,

as to the enormous preparations Russia

has been making, since the commence-

ment of the war, for defense against

Japan. It will be no surprise, if Russia

succeeds ultimately in turning defeat

into victory, as did Czar Peter in an

apparently more hopeless struggle than

the present.

LONG LIFE AND SOBERNESS.

It is now stated that the insurance

companies are contemplating the ad-

visability of granting especially low

rates for life insurance for persons who

are total abstainers from intoxicating

In just three months "bainy spring"

will be here.

A murrain seize those who misrepre-

sented the Mayor of Murray!

There is no such word as fall—when

it comes to starting trouble.

Hon. Tom Watson seems to hate the

Democrats much more than he does the

negroes.

THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN SURFETED WITH

landslides! What they want now is

snowfalls.

A partisan anti-"Mormon" Board of

Education or anti-anything else means

deterioration for the schools.

The American Graphophone company

wants a receiver for the Edison Phono-

graph company. Hear! Hear!

In excluding guessing contests from

the mails will election guesses, or fore-

casts, be included? We guess not.

Though thou shouldst bray a fatter

in a mortar among wheat with a pestle

yet wilt not his faking depart from him.

France has made Speaker Cannon a

Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. How

much better than being made a L. L. D.

Russia's reply to Secretary Hay's

second peace congress circular: Your

cause is just but I can do nothing for

you.

A jury of stage women has declared

Nan Patterson innocent. Inconsistent

as it may seem, this is the grand pet-

ite jury.

Dowie says that he has requested an

open winter. The opening day of win-

ter seems to be a compliance with his

request.

The way Japanese and Russians are

overrunning Korea it looks like a mis-

nomer to call that country "The Her-

mit Nation."

Dr. Parkhurst says the Democratic

party is full of unclean spirits. And ev-

erybody thought the party was com-

pletely cleaned out on the 8th ult.

The report of the chief of artillery,

Brigadier-General Storey, reads very

much as though he had been reading an

account of a cis-Atlantic Battle of

Dorking.

How worried the organ of the anti-

"Mormon" party is over the "News."

It has our sympathies, and we suggest

that it take something for "that tired

feeling."

Let no citizen be deceived by the false

cry of "sectarianism in the schools."

There is none, and should be none. The

way to keep it out is to keep off the

Board of Education those who would

introduce it there.

The rights of foreigners who are in

the United States are just as sacred

as those of American citizens and are

entitled to as much protection. This

fact cannot be too well known or too

widely observed.

A fair opens this evening in the Four-

teenth ward assembly rooms for the

benefit of the Latter-day Saints' mis-

sion in Stockholm. We trust the gen-

eral public will patronize this fair, to

the extent of paying it a visit and buy-

ing something, the object being one

most worthy. That the entertainment

offered each evening will be most en-

joyable, is evident from the names that

appear on the program.

There is great rejoicing in Telluride

over the calling off of the strike in

the San Juan district. There is cause for

it. It has been on since September,

1903. Mr. Moyer, president of the Western

Federation of Miners, claims that

all that was contended for has been

won. Even if it has been, it has been

at a fearful cost. These strikes gener-

ally are a curse to all involved in

them, and the victory of either side is

usually so dearly bought that it ceases,

in reality, to be a victory. In almost

every case the differences could be com-

posed if there were any real desire to

come to an honest agreement. There

is usually some wrong as well as some

right on either side.

LOOK TO YOUR WALK.

From Success.

Look to your walk. It has more to

do with your success or failure than

you, perhaps, dream of. Don't slouch.

Don't Wobble. Don't shuffle. Don't

strut. Walk like a man who is deter-

mined to play a man's part in life,

with head erect and feet planted firmly

on the ground. One may see, on the

streets of a city, every day, many

people who are walking failures. There

is not the slightest energy in their

movements. Their whole bearing gives

testimony of their weakness. How do

we know that they are failures? Noth-

ing is simpler. There is a subtle con-

nection between the mind and the body.

The mental attitude is reflected in

the spontaneous movements of the body,

and you can very quickly tell by a man's

walk and general bearing whether his

mind is alert, his spirit progressive and

earnest, and his whole being full of life

and vigor and determination, or he is a

slipshod, lazy lifeless creature.

TO GET RID OF CHINATOWN.

Sacramento Bee.

A large undertaking has been set on

foot in San Francisco, through the

organization of a corporation, with

capital stock of \$25,000,000, to build a

new Chinatown, a "model Oriental

city," on the Bay shore near South San

Francisco. The scheme includes the

transfer of the Chinese to the new site,

and the conversion of the present Chi-

nese quarter into a residence district

for whites. No doubt the object is

highly desirable. Chinatown has al-

ways been a sore spot for San Fran-

cisco, and of late years a plague spot.

THE BIGGEST WARSHIP.

The British admiralty has ordered

two new warships, one of which is to

be known as the Lord Nelson. They are

to be the biggest in the world. Each is

to cost \$1,000,000. A duplicate in this

country would "come to" much more,

owing to the steel monopoly. Each ship

will carry four 12-inch guns of in-

creased power gained by making them

forty-five feet long—the depth of an

average Brooklyn house. There will be

ten guns of 9 1/2 inch calibre, all on the

upper deck, antitouches, say by the

heaviest seas. Five torpedo tubes and a

lot of small guns are added. The pro-

tection plates are twelve inches thick.

The displacement is to be 15,500 tons,

only a little above that of the King

Edward class. Our heaviest ships, the

conqueror class, weigh 15,000 tons.

The Baltic displaces about 27,500 tons.

The Lord Nelson is 410 feet long, but

much wider than any merchant ves-

sel, of which several are over 700 feet.

PAPER CLOTHING.

A London wholesale haberdashery-con-

cern has introduced a species of pa-

per undergarments and hosiery, samples of

which are now being shown in the New

York Markets. These goods are offered

at popular prices and save laundry

bills. Japanese paper handkerchiefs

are selling more freely than formerly.

A specially constructed "valise" is on

sale to go with them. Separate divisions

are provided for clean and soiled ker-

chiefs, the latter being burned.

THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.

Medical Record.

F. D. Reece enters a plea against the

use of alcohol in pneumonia. Its ad-

ministration cannot be justified by any

good scientific reason, and there is no

indication for its use that cannot be

met by some other drug or remedy. The

treatment he employs is eliminative,

and comprises a hot foot bath and calomel

as soon as the disease is suspected,

together with small doses of salic-

ylate of sodium. When the diagnosis

is established, acetate of potassium is

given for the action on the kidneys, to-

gether with liquor ammoniac acetatis

to relieve the right heart. If the tem-

perature reaches 105 degrees, cold

sponging or cold pack to the chest. Ab-

dominal distention is controlled by the

usual measures, and careful attention is

directed to the feeding, which should

not be too often or too much. The pulse

must be closely studied, and it is its

quality rather than its rate that should

be regarded. A soft pulse should be

strengthened with strychnine, digitalis,

and rest, and a hard pulse requires Do-

ver's powder and nitroglycerine. Rest

is of the greatest importance, and the

patient should be disturbed as seldom

as possible. The prodromal stage is

much longer than is usually supposed,

and the disease is commonly ushered

in by a more or less protracted period

of malaise and indisposition. The au-

thor has treated 21 successive cases

by this method, with two deaths, both

of which were caused by other condi-

tions.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Black Cat for December has five

short stories, as usual. They are en-

titled, "Range Light Number Thir-

teen," "The Curse of Confucius," "Cu-

rago," "Krag-Jorgensen," "A Rule That

Worked Both Ways," and "When the

Laurel Blooms."—Shortstory Publish-

ing Co., Boston.

A special feature of Wayside Tales

for December is an article on "Repre-

sentative Chicago Women." This is il-

lustrated with excellent portraits. "The

Miracle at the Chateau" is a Christmas

story. There are numerous other fea-

tures of interest to the reading public.

—Wayside Pub Co., Chicago.

The Red Book for December has a

dozen of the more brilliant short stories,

some of the titles are rather quaint.

For instance: "As Queens Are Wed-

ded," "Shrimp Wiggle," "Cavalier

Montana," etc. But they are very

readable. The Photographic Art Stud-

ies which constitute a distinguishing

feature of this magazine are very at-

tractive.—418 State St., Chicago.

My—but he puts on

style.

And it does not cost

much either.

Especially if he has Sie-

gel's for his outfitters.

Look in the window and

see what elegant styles

and values they give you

in suits for

\$13.50, \$15 AND \$20.

Then try on—and see fit.

**Siegel's**

61-63-65 MAIN STREET.

A Short Story

By Schramm.

Is that of the exquisite

manure sets he has re-

ceived for the holiday

trade, and not alone for

that, because they are to

use every day in the year.

They are made of ivory,

ebony, mother-of-pearl and

celluloid.

They cost from 50 cents

to \$25 each.

They are for every man

and woman who hasn't got

one.

Select one as a Christ-

mas present. We will put

it away for you if that

will be more convenient.

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